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NEW YORK, Monday, Dec 31. There was a light business in stocks this morning but prices were higher. The news from Washington as telegraphed to the morning papers, was regarded as favorable, and the buying orders are more numerout than for a month past. Since the Board a further advance is established. N. Y. Central sold at 76, Bdo at 39, Illinois Central at 13%. The new 7 per cent.
State Acan is selling privately at 164—an advance of
2% per cens on the rate of the award. In Bank
stock there was bue—ne sale—Importers and Traders'
10 105. In Railroad bonds there was but few transsotions. There was nothing done in Government or State stocks. F.r U. S. fives of 1874, 90 was offered and 95 asked.

The paper market is gradually improving. "Gile-edg." names go atito a 12 per cent, with a so saty sup-ply. Exchange on Lendon is rather weaker in the beence of any regular trade demand, Piret-class bankers a 103 % a 104.

A bid t made up on Saturday evening by the Tank of Commerce in this city, for the remainder of the issu. 5.000.000 of T. casury notes, at 13 per cent. - autum, and we understand a telegraphs received from the government, mg-

his port we have received I.m.

on papers of the 18th inst. The favorable tenor o inered t and commercial news takes everybody ers in cotton and breadstuffs. The advance in con-sols is equal to MoN per cent., and in cotton Nd. The buoyancy in the stude is no doubt wholly due to the good news from China, the President's Message, and the too in railroad shares in our mar-ket attraction. The London ma ket for American securities exhibited remarkable strength, the prices of Idinois Central and Ede re-ceding only 1a2 per cent. in the face of a fall here of ceding only la? per cent. in the face of a fall here of face per cent. The Kangareo brings \$50,000 in specie. The January interest on public debt of the United States will be paid at the Sub-Tressury in this city, on the 2d of January, the 1st being a close holiday. The warrant for the money has been received from Washington. The interest on the debt of the state of New York will be paid at the Manbattan Bank, where

of January will also be paid. The coinage of the mint and branch mints of the

PROL WWD peer	United States for the last fiscal	year is thus	reported:
rd and comfortable	Gold.	Bilver.	Cents.
one retted at Mr. 46	Philadelphia\$4 354 577	\$85T.0TG	\$842,000
-	New Orleans 169.000 San P. ancisco	1.598,422 572 912	
PRPMYTA HER	Dahlonegs 69 477	******	******
the with good board	Charkete 183 697 Amay, New York 6 831 582	229.226	******
transfert board	Total	8 250 636	342,000
AVEA FEW	The entire coinage and dep	onits have b	een as fel-
nemmedated with			descriptor.

*	_	-		
lows:-	Gold		Bliver.	Bente.
al result				Serves.
Desposits	\$22 673	102	\$3,152 437	
Coinage	16 445	476		342,000
Bats	T 601	875	480,716	
STOCK EXCH.	ANGE 8	ALE	S_FIRST	BOARD.
5000 N.Y. Cen. 6	91%	400	Reading R	b60 86 L
100 N.Y. Cen. Te	95%	200	do	85%
2000 "rie Cv. '61	65	200	do	
306 1st M.	94	650	Mich, Con.	
C. 8 p.		50	do	48 %
4000 W. 1	M. 35	50	d o	483
100 W. 2	M 50	100	40	4814
1. 2.8	pc 93	20	da	481

BOUT Board The state of .600 44 .83 X do

SECOND BOARD: **P ***O **Parlem Pf. ***30 **4 ***T8 100 Reading R ... 36 ***P\$ 200 do ... 25 \(\) 25 \(\) 40 \(\) 40 \(\) 40 \(\) 40 \(\) 56 \(\) 40 \(\) 50 \(\) 56 \(\) 40 \(\) 50 \(\ 140 Tenting M. B

STOCK PLUCTUATIONS. This table is derived by comparison of the

Board mies meh day :-ADVANCED.

Pacific M S... % perct M
Eris B... 1k M
Hud. Ev. E.. %
Harlera E. Pr. %
Cal. & Chi. ... 1
Qia & Tol. R %
Chi. & R. I. E. 2%

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Mospar, Dec. 31, 2 P. Ma.
The market is firm for Pots at \$4.70. Assist—The market.

Praris are steady at \$5.

Praris are steady at \$5.

Prove and Maal.—The market for Western and State Four opened in favor of the buyer. After the receipt of the steamer's advices prices improved 10a market of the steamer's advices prices improved 10a market of the steamer's advices prices.

estern extra, in part Wa tern Extra Bouthern River is also better, but alles stad adquiry is fulfelt for the home trade; sales it is a stade of the home trade; sales it is at \$5 6 as to 10 for relead to produce the sales in the sales of the sales of

child for the house wade; sale of 30 to 30 or Brandywine.

The market is very firm; sales of 252 to, generally held at 1936. It wheat marks is firmer under the farrons four furops, but the extreme rates degrether with the advance in freights, strict transactions; the arrivals are quite

viable of a from Europe, but the extreme rates demaded, together with the advance in freights,
greatly restrict transactions; the arrivals are quite
limited.

The sales are 2 000 bush, good R id Western at \$1
35, in store; \$1 50.50 good White Michigan, in bbis;
a sale of No. 2 Gheige Spring is reported at \$1 18,
but we could not trace is.

Barley is held firmly at 70.26c., and is scarce.
Briey Mait is quiet at 92.26c.

Out are firm and in good decannd at 373.77c. for
Western and Canadian, and \$3.387c. for State.

Rys is inactive at 70.71c.

Corn it sayain believ; the demand is fair, and but for
a further advance in freights a much larger business
would have been done; sales of 41.000 bush, at 71.20. for Western mix of aflow, about 70 do. in store,
and 73.75c, for R und and Flat Vallow.
Provisions -The inquiry for Pork is limited and
the market is from rates of 189 bbis, at \$16.16 25 for
New Mess. New Prime, \$12 00, and Old do. \$10 50.

Sand Glear, \$17 61. Best is in moderate request, and
is firm. The arrivals are innited; sales of 180 bbis,
at \$3.50 for Europe and Sand Challen of the same of

Reaf Hams are firm; sales of 70 bblc. at \$12a\$14.
Begon is wanted; the supply of heavy is light; sa'cs
of 15 boxes short Midden at \$%c.
Land is buoyant; the stock is limited; the export
determed is so lwe; sales of of \$24 bbls. at 10a10%c.
Discusse are steady.

AVINGS BANK I Discuss any steady.

He do Brooking, L. L. Discuss any steady.

Some Moneyees Ago, Joseph Badwe and a gradual state of an annual state of the state

THE NEW YORK SUN. TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1861.

Paken Street Prayer Meeting. Many and touching requests for prayer have sowed in the last few days. We give a few exam-A young man desires the prayers of God's people

A young lady, the only child of an eminently pious clergyman, now deceased, who has been for some years suffering from an incurable and painful disease, and as yet gives no signs of an interest in Carist, was

proposed as a subject for special prayer. Prayers are carnestly requested for a young and able-hearted lawyer, whose thoughts are greatly exercised at times on the subject of religion. Pray that he may not at the last day be left in that awful condition "almost saved."

Prayers were seked for a gentleman in Washingto who has professed Christianity for years, yet does not feel himself really converted to Christ.

A gentleman just returned from the West, stated that he had visited the honorable Annanan Lincolns, soon to be our President. He had been told that Mr. Limonia, though universally beloved in the country where he lived, and respected as a man of honor an a really good man, is not a professed Christian. He would be giad, therefore, to have prayers off red up for him, and for his correct guidance by the Lord in the discharge of his trying dusies as President of our country.

FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING YESTER DAY Was not so well attended as ordinarily, the number present at the commencement being quies small. A large number of petitions were read, embracing smoog others, the following :- A sailor who has given his heart to Jesus, is shortly to leave this port for a long voyage, and desires prayers for him-self and his brother and sister in Europe. A German Christian asks prayers for himself, his family, and the whole unconverted neighborhood in which he lives. A mother asks prayer for her son, who is given to the use of intoxicating drinks, and is almost beyond

Most of the prayers offered were apprepriate to the occasion, frequent references being made to its being the last day of the o'd year, and petitions addressed to the Throne of Grace in behalf of those who have neglected thus far the offered means of salvation. On this subject one gentleman addressed the meeting. Said he: "How many in this room at the present time have, at the commencement of the past year, promised themselves and their God that during that time they would devote themselves to Him, and how many of them had kept that promise? Turn to a new life now; do not wait for the new year-your Savier may not wait."

A statement was made by letter of the conversion a fireman, for whom prayers had been offered in the Pulton street meeting. Prayers were asked "for the conversion of a woman far advanced in life, who is persecuting one of God's followers, causing him great

wretched, fallen woman, who was the daughter of a pious, praying mother, from whom in childhood she had received a religious education. Another gen tieman suggested that the only hopeful means of converting her effectually would be to remove her from her present surroundings, to supply her with a re fuge where she may be restrained and gradually

A wife sent to ask prayers for her husband, who is ungodly, intemperate and abusive to her.

A gentleman stated that about a fortnight since

New Jersey church had been made the subject of prayer. In ten years, before that time, only six persons had been converted, and since then there is had been added to the floor this newly awakened renow a Many of the young people whose hearts have been touched, are procrastinating, puting off their avowal of a faith in Christ, until after New Years, on account of a ball which is to be given in their town on New Year's night. Against the success of this ball he wished the prayers of God's people. The church in which this revival is opened, is a Methodist Episcopal one in Passaic Co , N. J.

A CHRISTIAN'S NEW YEAR'S TABLE-AND WHAT CAME OF IT .- A gentleman in the Fulton street meeting, the other day, called attention to the petition of a daughter for her intemperate father. He had been especially touched by this apeal as on the night before he had been kept until midnight with an intemperate father who was raving with the delirium tremens. This frantic father wa once the head of a happy family and an officer in the United States navy. He became addicted to drink-ing and at length he broke off entirely his use of ardent spirits. After several months of abstinence he was invited to partake of the hospitalities offered on a New Year's day, a year or two since at the table of a deacon of a New York church. He drank and fell, and from that time has been hurrying on a downward course. The speaker thought it bypocrisy for men, professed Christians, to pray for the reform and conversion of drunkards, and at the same time load their New Year's tables with intoxicating wines and liquors. He had himself, soon after his conversion from the church of Rome, drank wine offered him by Protestant ministers and professed Christians at their homes, until he could not find his way home. Now he would not touch anything intoxicating without it was to save his life, and even then he thought he would try a struggle with death first,

To the Ministers, Elders, and churches commeted with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

To the Ministers, Elders, and churches connected with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Dearly Brioved: In view of the distracted and perilous condition of our civil affairs, many brethren among the most distinguished of the ministers and elders of the church have requested the moderator of the last general assembly to name and recommend a day to be observed by the churches in united prayer to God for our country. They request that, although not invested with effectual authority to enjoin such an observance, he would, as he properly may, orseent the suggestion to all the churches consected with the general assembly.

We happily continue a united church embracing North and Symth, in a harmonious and psaceful communication. On the great and solemn subject which causes the present trouble, our church has a takement of view in which the great be typed and those of the Constitution of the United States, in entire consistency with one another. We must be expected to church a strong desire for the preservation of our national unity, and the firm persussion that our union, peace and prosperity can be immovably established on the basis of truth and right. But our strength and hope are in God alone. The deep feeling of our dependence on Him in the hour of extremity, and an humble hope in His favor, have prompted this invitation to the churches, and will, through His blessing, dispose them to embrace the invitation with all their hert.

After extensive consultation with brethren in the different sections of the church, who have, almost without exception, concurred in and urged the proposal, it has seemed proper to comply with the request. This had been determined upon, and the address to the churches recommending Thursday of the General Assembly's week of prayer, had been grepared for publication, when the proclamation of the President of the United States appeared, appointing an arilier day. It is, therefore earnestly recommended to the people of our congregations that they

they observe Friday, the fourth day of January next,

Friday, the fourth day of January next, the day appainted by the President of the United States, assembling on that day in their respective places of worship, and uniting in supplication to Almighty God for His gracious nelp in this our time of need.

That He would, for Christ's sake, freely pardon all those sins of our nation which have brought these perils upon us.

That he would dispose the people of all the states to every work of justice, of brotherly kindness, and of obscience to their Constitution and Laws, which belongs to their constitution and religious relations, and which He will investigate be sfor the restoration of harmony, security and mutual love.

That He would bestow his own spirit of wis-That He would bestow his own spirit of wisdom on our rulers, legislatures and conventions,
enabling them to discern his wise, holy and
merciful will respecting all classes of our people,
and so to adjust their public measures and fulfit
their public duries as to secure the highest good
of all, and the glery of His most hely name.

And may the Lord be gracious nate us, and
hear our prayer. Jone W. Yaonaus
Mederator of the late General Assembly.

Danyman, Pa., Dec. 21, 1369.

Affairs a the South. The Tribune's corresponden', writing from A

The Irroter's corresponden', writing from Augusta, Ga., on Christmas day, says:—

The slaves are in a feverishly excited state, which is increasing every day. They have pretty generally the knowledge of Mr. Larcota's election, and are possessed with the idea that in some way or other they are to be benefited by the change of affairs. Many of them really believe that the new President will come with an army and set them all free at once; the very absurdity of their imaginings adds to the danger. It is said that some of them suppose that such an army is in the country, ready to assist them, if they successfully rise, and they loca's the force in various places a coording to their limited notions of geography and political affairs. Budly planned and abortive attempts at insurrection are frequently discovered, though in a few instances is any information of such plots allowed to reach the public ear. Some slaves disappear, being langed or burned, more are severely flegged on suspicion, and the matter is hushed up. Let the inner heart of the southern people say if my sketch of their peril is exaggerased. Let the numerous writers and recipients of private letters written from friends at the South to those at the North; written in very weariness of apirit, testify if these things are not so.

A correspondent of the World, writing from Richmond, Va. as as a second of the price of the second of the matter is hushed. gusta, Ga., on Christmas day, says :-A correspondent of the World, writing from

A correspondent of the World, writing from Bichmond, Va., says:

Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is no doubt that serious and well-founded fears of negro insurrections are entertained throughout the South. Those most intimate with the southern slaves would avail themselves of the first condict that might arise between that the southern slaves would avail themselves. And in the efforts to accomplish that end, they would not be very scrupulous. They are unquestionably a savege, trescherous race, and peculiarly susceptible to any influence offering them a hope of change, no matter though it should not be for the better. Hence we find them often yearning for a home faither South, though the result of the change were to prove disadvantageous to them. Insurrection on the part of the slaves of the Seuth would be an inevitable consequence of civil war, and that conviction will ever have its influence in restraining the southern people from a resert to any measure involving so terrible a result.

Appear in the southern people from a resert to any measure involving so terrible a result.

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Appear in the southern people from a resert to any measure involving so terrible are suit.

Aprile The suit loss in the southern people form a resert to any measure involving to the country.—Memphis Acadesche.

A Rison of Terrible Information, that merchants and other men of property are compel Richmond, Va., says :

This statement is confirmed, in part, by the Washington correspondent of the Times, who writes: I learn from Charleston that the proposed writes: I learn from Charleston that the proposed state lean of \$400,000 is already parcelled out among the wealthiest men in the state, mainly in Charleston, and that each one is expected to furnish his share under the penalty of being considered disaffected. It will be a forced lean as thoroughly as was ever any Johnstonic revolution. The truth is, the secondon movement is in the hands of the mob, and the planters, merchants and other men of substance are powerless against them.

We are enabled to give the substance of a letter received here lately from a lady in Mobile.

letter received here lately from a lady in Mobile.

The city is in the hands of a ferocious and infusiated mob, and the numerous respectable citizens who love the Union are compelled to silence by a fear of their lives.

The aspect of the negroes is described as "sullen and fierce," and an outbreak of servile insurrection is considered to be possible every hour of every day and night.

There is no meney; debts are not paid; ruin starce almost everybody in the face; the state has but a stort supply of bread, from the failure of the corn crop; credit is annihilated; and the horrors of famine, as well as of revolution, impend over the community... National Resubtice.

Eacking of the Chinese Imperial Palace. Indiscriminate loot was allowed for two days. The public reception hall, the state and private bedrooms, ante-rooms, bondoirs, and every other spartment has been raneacked. Articles of verte of native and foreign workmanship were taken, or broken if too large to be carried away. Ornamental lattice work, screens, jade stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches, and other pieces of machanism, curtains and furniture—none have mental lattice work, screens, jade stone ornsments, jare, clocks, watches, and other pieces of machanism, curtains and furniture—nens have escaped from destruction. There were extansive wardrobes of every article of dress; coats richly subtroidered in silk and gold thread, in the impariel dragon pattern, boots, head-dresses, fans, &c., in fact rooms all but filled with them. There must have been 76,000 or 80,000 pieces of silks in rolls, which at Canton costs \$20 or \$20 each. Hundreds were thrown down and trampled on, and the floor covered thickly with them. Men were throwing them at each other, and all taking as many as they could curry. They were used instead of ropes to secure the loading of carts filled with them. A treasury containing a large quantity of gold ingots and Syone silver is under charge of a guard, and is to be divided between the English and French. The total value of property destroyed would amount to a large instalment of the indemnity claimed. A party of the French went through the apertments breaking everything that remained—mirrors, screens, panels, &c.—in revenge for the treatment the released prisoners, their countrymen, had seceived. Much diseatis action has been expressed at the decision of the commander—in-chief, that enly the se of the troops who marched at the last halting place are to participate in the prize money; all the rest, those at the depot at Tung-Chow and elsewhere, being excluded. The commander—in-chief and general-efficers have waived their right to share. A gold jug of great value

mander-in-chief and general-efficers have waived their right to share. A gold jug of great value was presented to the commander-in chief by the army. A general order from the British com-mander-in-chief desired that all articles taken by mander-in-chief desired that all articles taken by all officers and men were to be sent in for sale by public auction for the benefit of the army, which was dene. All were permitted to have the articles brought away by themselves valued, and have the option of taking or rejecting shem. Many beautiful and curious souvenirs wets thus obtained at a nominal price. The sale realized 32,060 dellars, which, with the value of the treasure, estimated at 61,000 dellars, is to be divided as prize money on the spot.

The Moniteur de Armes gives the following details of the place to which the Emperor of China fied:

The Moniteur de Armes gives the following details of the place to which the Emperor of China fied:

"Mouk den is not in Tartary, properly so called, but in Mandchouria. The country of the Mandchoux forms part of the interior provinces of the Empire, and comprises three departments. The first is that of Ching King, having for its chief town Moukden or Foung-them; the second, Ghirin, with a chief town of the same name; and the third is Sakhalien-Ouls-Khoton, with Tai Teikar as its capital. It is in the country of the Mandchoux that are to be found the most devoted partisans of the Tartar-Mandchoux dynasty, which effected the conquest of Unina in 1644, and still reigns over that vast empire. Mandchouris is separated from the provinces of Petchill, in which Pekin is situated, by that of Laotang. Between the two last named provinces are the high mountains of Thau-Yen, which are efficiently access, and must have protected the etreat of the Emperor. Moukden is about 250 miles from Pekin. If the Emperor had retired into Tartary properly so called, he would have had to make a journey across Mongolia of 625 miles, and puss turough some previnces the inhabitants of which are completely hostile to him. We may add, in order to explain the English dispatch, that at Hong Keoz, Shanghae and in the parts on the coast inhabited by Europeans, all the Chinese possessions which have been formerly conquered by the Tartars and by the Tartar-Mandchoux—tuch as Mongolia, Mandchouris, Dzoungaria, D- wia, and Chinese Turkestan—are all comprised ander the general and usual name of Tartary. Moukden was the residence of the sovereigns of China until 1611, the period of the conquest. It comprises two distinct cities—the imperial one, which has a circumference of two and a half miles and a magnificent palacer and the other, which surrounds the furner, and is 128 miles round, and enclosed by a wait much more considerable than that of Pekin. The population of Moukden does not now excess 500.000. The city contains very fine temples, and magnifice

The Spotts of Office.

The Spotts of Office.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Post thus enumerates the federal offices in tels city, with the corresponding salaries:

First in importance and revenue is the collectorship, with its fixed salary of \$6 340, and some \$2,000 more in the form of pickungs and fees. In the Custom House, as subordinates to the Great Tycoon above referred to, are an autitor at \$4 000; an assistant auditor, \$3,000; cashier, \$3,000; cashier, \$2,000; is assistant cashier, \$2,000; seven deputy collectors, \$2,500 each; general appraiser, \$2,000; chief entry clerk, \$2,000; warshause superintendent, \$2,000; is assistant appraisers, \$2,000; chief entry clerk, \$2,000; warshause superintendent, \$2,000; drug examiner, \$2,000; thirty-three weighers, gaugers, and measurers at \$1,500; thirty-three weighers, gaugers, and measurers at \$1,500; thirty-three weighers, gaugers, and measurers at \$1,500; thirty-one at \$1,200; fify eight at \$1,300; two hundred and sixty-ene inspectors at \$1,005; 34 clerks at \$1,000; and one hundred and twenty-two regularly salaried clorks, &c, whose pay varies from \$400 to \$800 per ant um. I need not enlarge upon the suggestive items of extra service, fees, and the long detail of similar methods of increasing both the number and pay of officials in this department of Uncle Samuel's house service, with its immense patrotage—eny \$30,000.

Then, as a sort of corollary, must be named

the local light house servics, with its immense patronage—say \$30,000.

Then, as a sort of corollary, must be named the mayal office, with its chief officer, at \$4,950; and the indefinite (or rather infinite,) fees; three deputies, \$2,000; two subordinates, at \$1,500; seven at \$1,400; two at \$1,200; nve at \$1,500; twenty-five at \$1,000; and thirteen at from \$500 to \$800. Let me not omic mention of the Euryspor's office, which furnishes easy chairs for the following officials:—Surveyor, \$4,900; two deputies at \$2,000; one clerk at \$1,200; four at \$1,100; five at \$1,000; and soveral "subs" at from \$500 to \$700 each.

The post office is always vastly over-estimated as a source of income to its incombent, albeit the late lamented Mr. Fowlers found it a prefitable placer.

as a source of income to its incumbent, albeit the late lamented Mr. Fowler found it a prefitable placer.

The actual salety is orly \$2 000, with a commission upon the rent of the boxes, and anodry fees and grabbings, which, united, make the place worth from \$5,000 to \$8,000 honest dyllars per annum. The patronage, however, is quite extensive, as will be seen from the fact that there are some 265 employees connected with our dirty, dilapidated Dutch church in Nasau street. Of these, six get \$2,000, thirty-six from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and more than two hundred subsist on yearly suipends varying from \$250 to \$900.

The District-Attorneysbip and the Marshalship are put down in the appropriation at \$2,000 and fees. This last item is of a varying magnitude, but is most remunerative in the case of the Marshal, whose office is worth probably \$10,000 honestly, and can be made to pay twice as much by such as cannot afford to keep a conscience.

The Assistant Treasurer gets \$4 000, his chief clerk, \$2.160, and nine clerks, meseengars and watchmen, divide among them some \$12,000 annually. The Superintendent of the Assay effice, receives \$3.500, and the Assayer and the Refiner, each \$5.000; then there are eight assistants and clerks who receive from \$1.000 to \$2.500 cach.

Steamboat hulls and bollers have to be inspected by two officials, who pocks \$2.000 for this rervice. A Supervicery Inspector gets \$1.000. Of course there is a long list of nondescript public officers, whose emoluments avail to keep from starving, hundreds, if not thousands of our citizens. The above, however, are such as will first be exhausted in the Impending struggle.

The past year has not been exempt from appaling visitations, on land or on water. The most terrific and destructive loss of human life, within the limits of the United States, occurred Sept, 8th, when the steamer Lady Kligin was sunk by a collision on lake Michigan. Rall-roads appear to have been more favored than usual. The following as a three laws with the limit of the limit o

Jan, 3—Distillery exploded in Williams-burgh, L I.

10—Catastrophe at Lawrence.

18—Collision on Hudson R R.
Feb.1—Tenement house in Eum st.

3—Arnes, Moulton & Co.'s hat factory exploded in Brooklyn.

12—Steamer S. M. Mannering ex-ploded.

March 6—Steamer A fred Thomas explo-ded at Favor, "Pa.

11—Steamer Bell, at Chicago, burns.

13—Steamer Judge Porter, at N. O., April 14 - Steamer Defender, on the Massis-ippl, snagged.

23 - Colletion on the I on Meuntain,
(Mo) Raitroad.

26 - Steamer A. T. Liey, burnt on
Missis-ippl.

May 1 - Steamer Calhoun exploded on

1—Steamer Calhoun exploded on the Occumulate. T—C. Histon on Eric RR. 10—Steamer R. T. Sas, snagged, on the Mississippi. 12—Seamer Silver S. as bunt in Ky. 16—Collision on Florida RR. 28—Steamer Kete M. Lauren expl.d. ed., North Caro ina. 1—Collision on Balt. Cen. RR. 1—Belvidere (M.) Railroad. 18—U S Steamer Waker sunk by o I teion. 5—U S Siconer Wa ker sunk by o I ision. 5—Steamer Ben Lewis exploded at M. mphis. 6—Steamer Keaccha exploded on Lake Michigan. 6—Steamer A. S Field, at Datroit. 6—Seemer S. B. Hubbard, collision on Ohio.

Washington City.

Washington Cky.

The list of the unique prodigies of Washington is without limit. But marvels heaped together cease to be marvellous, and of all places in the world a nuceum is the most tiresome. So, amid the whirl and roar of winter-life in Washington, life becomes an intelerable bore. Yet the place has an intense fascination for all; and those who have lived in Washington are seldom contented elsewhere.

Washington is an imbroglio of ludicrous anomalies. Planned on a scale of surpassing granuality.

Washington is an imbroglio of ludicrous anomalies. Planned on a scale of surpassing grandear its architectural execution is simost contemptible. Blessed with the name of the purest men, it has the reputation of Sedom. The seat of the law making power, it is the center of violence and disorder, which disturb the peace and harmony of the whole republic—the chosen resort for duelling, clandes in a mariages, and the most stupendous thefts.

It is a city without commerce, and its manufacturers are newspaper-correspondents, who

It is a city without commerce, and its munufacturers; are newspaper-correspondents, who weavs tissues of fiction out of rumor and provarication. The site of the United States Treasury, it is the home of every thing but afficience, its public beliefings are aplended its private dwellings generally equalid. The houses are low, the rents high; the streats are broad, the crossings narrow; the squares are triaugle, except that of the Uapitol, which is oval; and the water is so soft that it is hard to drick to. It has a monument that wil never be inished; a Capitol that is to have a doma; a Scientific lustitute which does nothing but report the riest of the did if the thermometer, and two pleases of equestrian atatuary which it would be a west of time to criticile. It boasts as reamlet digatized with the name of the river river, and this streamles is of the size and much the appearance of a let is of the size and much the appearance of a vein in a dirty man's arm. It has a canal, but the canal is a mud puddle during one half of the day, and an empty ditch during the other.—
Atlantic Monthly.

The Loudon correspondent of the Manchester Guardian save;—"I have heard an account of the reason of the sudden visit of the graceful and gracious Eugeness to Scotland, which I believe to rest on considerable authority. It originated in her quarrel with Fould. In M. Fould's capacity as Minister of State, the superintendence of the Conservatoire de Musique came within his functions. The Empress asked him to grant the Salle du Conservatoire to a protege of her own, for a concert. M. Fould preceded to lay the request before, the Jury of the Conservatoire, which includes the leading French composers, and returned to the Empress, with the answer that they had declined to grant the salls for the

PRICE ONE CENT

puri cee she had at heart. "At the same time," and the Minister, "your Majesty's wishes are my orders; and if your Majesty's wishes are my orders; and if your Majesty iosiste, I will, on my own responsionity, over-ride the decision of the jury." This offer the Empress declined—probably thinking that it would never have come to the making of it, if M. Fould had properly set the Empress's wishes before the Jury of the Conservatione. Hence a beginning of irritation, much increased by alleged want of respect shown by M. Found in relation to the arrangements for official mourning at the funeral of the Duchess of Alva—the beloved sister of the Empress. The anger of the Empress against M. Fould is said to have gone to far, that, after in vain pressing his dismissal upon the Emperor, she suddenly announced her determination to leave France, and not return so long as M. Fould continued minister. M. Fould has now resigned his perifolic, so that the Empress is free to return, without violating her vow. It is characteristic of Louis Narouron, that the estensible reason for the Empress's visit to Scotland—the urgency of distracting the melancholy caused by her sister's death—reached this country at the same time as the Empress herself, and that he has since turned the manifestations of courtsy and admiration to the woman to account, in the Monitour, as expressions of cordiality towards his dynasty and molice."

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2 New Hampshire.
3 Massachusetts.
4 Vormer.
5 Rhode Fland.
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7 New York.
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Mr. Liscola and Major Anderson Mr. Lincoln and Major Anderson.

During the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832,
Major Anderson was inspector General of the
litinois volunteers, of one of the companies of
which Mr. Lincoln was captain. Now, the
former has been promoted to the position of Major of the first artillery, and the latter to that of
Commander in Chief of the army said savy.
The one is in charge of a post to which the eyes
of a nation are directed, and with the defense of
which the greatest interests are connected; and
the other has been chosen by his countrymen as
the Executive of their government. And it is
a coincidence not a little singular that a nephew
of Major Anderson's is the almost and the other has been chosen the first and the same of Major Anderson's is the almost and the same of Major Anderson's is the almost and college.

THERE ECWDIES REVE BEER ARRESTED in Montreal, charged with murdering an old we-man, by giving her too much whisky.

A MURDEROUS VAGRANT ATTACKED two Germans at Newark N. J., on Christmas eve, with a billy, and having robbed one of his pocket book, decamped.

A THEF ENTERED DE. STEWART'S STABLE at Newport, Ky., on Wednesday night, milked the cow and stole a bag of feed, with other articles. The Dr. offers six boxes of pills to recever the milk, and twelve boxes to catch the thief.

A Dottchman named Mandeshow was arrested at Philadelphia on Sunday, charged with attempting to poison a whole faulty of boarders; ten persons were taken ill after partaking of soup, in which the prisoner is alleged to have put

AS SHERIFF HILL OF CANANDAIGUA. N. Y. was conveying a man and womas to prison they lesped from the platform, while the speed of the train was full 30 miles per hour. Perfectly unhurt, they started off, at a two-forty pace, in different directions, but were soon after secured.

On CHRISTMAS RYR an unknown man entered

A PRIGHTFUL DEATH BY BURNING OCCUPTED A PRICHITUI. DEATH BY BURNING occurred last week at Columbus, Chio. Some courtexans had been drinking to excest, when the clothes of one of them caught fire and were completely burned off her back, nothing remaining upon her but a leathern belt. Her death, asys an eye witness, was awful. Those who witnessed it and heard her mingled songs, curses and prayers, will never orget it.

never orget it.

A BOAT'S CREW from the whaling ship Henrietta, a short time since, going sahore for word and water at the island of Isabella, in the South Pacific were murdered, with the exception of one man, by the natives, who subsequently boarded the ship, but were beaten off, carrying with them the captain's son, aged only six years. All attempts at recevering the child have unhappily proved vain.

proved vair.

A MYEDER OF NO COMMON KIND was committed at New Oleans on Sunday, 23d inst. The victim was Guerave Happeranneris, a very setive police officer. In the course of his daty as night patrol on the Levee, he had occasion to interfer e with the proceedings of some Italian fruit dealers, who, while waiting for their Sunday morning customers, had lighted a fire on the Levee, and sat around it singing. On two occasions they extinguished their fire and ceased singing at his bidding, without resistance; but they lit the fire a third time, and recommenced their noise, when he attempted to arrest one of them and was stabled in the back with a knife, which reached the heart. He gave a single cry of murder, which larmed a private watchman, who pursued the Italians, but they, unfortunately, ercaped

Calamities.

SMALL POX CONTINUES ITS RAVAGES in Pailadelphia; 9 persons died last week. THE PLOUE WILLS, known as the Empire Mills, at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, have been burned down. The loss is \$79,000.

burned down. The loss is \$70,000.

MES. REILY, wife of Dr. REILY, of New Albard, Mes. 20 badly burned on Chastmasseve that, after six hours of the most international agency, she died. The fire had communicated to her dress from a grate stove.

A GALLEST FIREMAN, A. J. Scorr, a prioter employed in the Mamphis Bulletin office, died on Wadnesday, from pusumonia, brought on by exposure, exection, and being repeatedly drenched with water, in trying to save life at the recent gress fire, in which two of his comrades periches.

H. NAT R. WHESTER, one of the employees of H NAT R. WHENLER, one of the employees of

HINAT R. WHEWLER, one of the employees of the Eudson Iron works, on Salurday afternoon, fell with a portion of the roof of one of the casting houses, striking his head in his descent against a railroad bar, whereby he was so badly injured that he died during the evening. He showed no signs of consciousness after his fall. He had been in the employment of the company for a number of vers. He leaves a widow and one (adopted) child.

MR. JOHN ELLIS, OF CALEDON, C. W., was dreadfully gored a few days since by his buil. Mr. R. had on several occasions had to protect an ox against the attacks of this buil, which suddenly, and when all in the barn yard was quiet, attacked him, tearing him dreadfully in the legs and abdomen. Mr. E. would doubtless have been killed had not the ox, strange to say, charged upon the far more powerful buil so fierce y as te drive him away. Mr. E. though badly injured, is in a fair way for recovery.

Monthly advertisements of four holes interted at the convenience of the office \$4 for every \$6 insertions. Advertisements releved until 10 office, \$7.56. This extablishment is antirely closed on Sunday.

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RATES OF LOYER"

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Political Items.

THE NEWARK Mercury suggests, in view of the trust fund robbery, that the most appropriate hymn to use on Mr. Buchana's fastday is that beginning "I love to steal awhile away." In the present excited and unsettled state of the public mind, the propriety of removing Ms. Bechanan, in case he recalls Major Ampanaou, and creating General Scott Provisional President until the 4th of March next, is freely discussed.

Arming Form Schevier.—Within a few days past, derricks have been rigged at Fest Schuyler, Throgg's Neck, Westenester County, and workmen are engaged in lowering the few mounted guns, preparatory to placing a fail complement of ten inch Columbials, which are delly expected, in the batteries. The fort has far many years been in charge of single sergesus, but it is now reported that the Secretary of War intude to place a gardison in it shortly.

Ms. Carter Claiming a Re-electron.—

intends to place a gardison in it shortly.

Mis. Carter Claiming a Re-electron.—
The Suffolk Union intimates that Mr. Luthum C. Carter, of the First Congressional district intends to contest the seat of Edward H. Smith the next House of Representatives. There were two Smiths in the field, the gentleman to whom the certificate has been awarded, and Edward T. Smith. It is said that several thousand votes which had been given to the latter were counted for his more fortunate namesake. If this can be proved Mr. Carter is entitled to the place.

Scientific Items.

A WHITE GUNTOWDER HAS BEEN PAVELY, in Emplaid. It is composed of yellow petassa, chloride of potassium, for sugar, crystelized segar and brimstone. It possesses superior qualities over the black powder, bring quicker and more powerful in its action, and not fouring the gun.

WEATHER-PROOF CORDAGE, -Cordege, which Whather-Proof Cordage,—Cordage, which is employed in thatching, for tying vines to trellisse, or is otherwise exposed to meisture, may be made very durable in the following manner: It is first scaked for half an hour in a strong solution of glue, then taken out, dried comewhat, and immersed for one or two hours in a strong and warm decection of out hard, to which some courchouk is added. After removal from the cak-liquor the cordage is dried, and finally smeathed by subbing with an oiled cloth, upon which it assumes the appearance of catent, and perfectly withstands the action of meisture.

Business Items.

THE COAL DRALKES OF PITTERURG have de-

LUBERG THE PAST YEAP, the Massachusetts extron miles have manufactured 30,265 284 yards of cotton cloth, or a web 17,190 miles in length.

STATUTION OF THE SLAUGHTERING BETARLESS.

MARTE at Brighton, for the Boston market, show:
Capital employed, \$661,000; value of mest,
\$4,650.800 annually; in the year ending May
last, there were elaughtered: Beeves, 338,800,
sheep, 305,500; calves, 10,500, and hogs 18,000.

THERE IS NO DOURT that coal exists in large quantities in the Great Basin of Utah. On the Weber river, a tributary of Great Selt. Lake, from the Western slope of the Wahasan range, coal is now regularly mined, and selling at the pits for \$5 per ton; though the price is Salt Lake City is \$25,000 account of the expense of transportation.

Salt Lake City is \$25,7 on account of the expense of transportation.

Frankle Lakor in the Pacific states is for tetre paid than in the East. At San Francisco, the average wages of sowing girls is a dellar and a half a day for one downs work. Servant kind abundant from \$30 to \$40 per month; and devade teachers obtain from \$65 to \$100 per month. In the interior it is found impossible to raising good-looking servants in families at the above rates, as advantageous offers of marriage enables them to hire instead of being hired.

The avairst Valuation of corrects

rates, as advantageous offers of marriage calls them to hire instead of being hired.

The statk valuation of cotton woolem factorizes, in Mass., shows: In Ferex County, 16 cotton mills, appraised at 713.778; and 28 woolen mills, appraised at 781.500. Middlesex County, 53 cotton miles, appraised at \$6 233 225; and 21 woolen miles, appraised at \$7 77.300. Worcester County section miles, appraised at \$1 569.000. However, appraised at \$1 77.300. Worcester County section miles, appraised at \$2 792,773; and 72 woolen miles, appraised at \$1 569.000. However, and 12 woolen miles, appraised at \$1 569.000. However, and 12 woolen miles, appraised at \$1 569.000. However, and 16 woolen miles, appraised at \$2 955.632; and 16 woolen miles, appraised at \$2 361.766; and 26 woolen miles appraised at \$255.050. Norfolk County to appraised at \$251.766; and 26 woolen miles, appraised at \$250.000 miles, appr

Foreign Items.

SEVENTY THOUSAND PERSONS, Including purters, are now employed in connection with the

A LETTER FROM VIENNA states that Bernst ROTHSCRILD has won four-fiths of the great prize-30.000 dorins—in the state lottery.
A WIDOW AT CLASE CASTLE, Ireland, and the Ennis Market, recently, the wheat produc acre of land for \$174. THE SILE MARKET IN LYONS has been greatly

affected by the unfavorable accounts from the United States. Many orders for the U, E, have been cancelled. A REW FEATURE in the late annual casts show at Birmingham, Eng., was a show of copy of every known breed. Among other costs dogs was a King Charles spaniel, priced 182.

dogs was a King Charles spaniel, priced 1500.

IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE on the line between Turin and Geros, a man was found dead pietol shot, a short time since. Whether we a case of murder or of suicide has not been tained. Strangely enough none of the passangers in the train heard the report of the shot.

gers in the train heard the report of the about.

THE PERFORMANCE at the Nismes Theorem.

France, was interrupted one night lately by a painful incident. The leader of the orchest a had occasion to go on the stage, where he suideaby fell in an spoplectic fit, and died when removed to his own residence.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT is taking measures to repeople the Crimes, and have it will sent there a good many families from the vernment of Koursk. The colonization the country on the Amoor is also advancing peasant families having been sent there are august from the governments of Tambow of and Woronesch.

A DEAD BODY WAS FOUND some time where

A DEAD BODY WAS FOUND some timelying on the railway between Lisle and Defrance. It turned out to be that of a rest ble army accroutement maker of Paris, ar the nature of his injuries it appears that travelling by the train he fell against the rigge door with force enough to open it, fell out. The body was dreastelly mutil.

A PEARSUL ACCIDENT Cocurred to craral ecclesistical high digracaries at Vienne, (""" on occasion of the ansceration of a statue of the Virgin. A sea colding twenty feat high, are which several bishops and arch descons hat addressed as imm me assemblage, broke down and scaredy got of the clerkal dignitaries caped whoney at least one fractured limb, and many term much the process of the clerkal dignitaries caped whoney at least one fractured limb, and many term much the process of the clerkal dignitaries caped whoney at least one fractured limb, and many term much limb and the process of the clerkal dignitaries.

John Japan — Drath of Paison doubt at the him. Johnson has been tried and senting the letter from Kanagawa in the Tribune and the letter from Kanagawa in the Tribune and the senting with the senting with the letter from Kanagawa in the Tribune and the being in since. The writer says: "The passes that he death of Prince Merco, whose comparisons the being is that he died by poison recreatly admits being it is that he died by poison recreatly admits but poison is in Japana facile instrument of the among those in high places. Since the Regent was more than the passes of foreigners, though he has been the stalking horse of all meaners of actions the stalking horse of all meaners of actions, as, I believe, the better to canada the stalking horse of all meaners of actions, as, I believe, the better to canada the place of profection, which were as the stalking horse of all meaners of actions as a passes of profection, which were as the stalking there of all meaners of actions, as, I believe, the better to canada the place of profection, which were as a stalking the passes of profection, which were as a stalking the cartion of the place of profection, which were as a stalking the cartion of the passes of profection, which were as a stalking the cartion of the carty out cartain to called the carty of the carty out cartain to called the carty out cartain to called the carty out cartain to carty out cartain to called the c

ent government to carry out cartain plans of protection, which were so me of restraint and confinement. Mire ally conceded to have been as able a versed in foreign affairs, and the more il Japanese with whom I have converned to have been more if friend that foreign intercurses. The oldest con, of the contract of the

THE JANUARY SOME WI

also on Monday, Wed

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Interest at the rate
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he 10th of January
Card R. BULL, an

The following statement shows the number of the militis in each state, from the latest returns made to the United States Adjutant General's of-fice, in 1850:

OR CHENETMAS EVE AN UPKNOWN MAN entered a grecery store in New Orleans and asked the proprietor if he had anything te drink. He answered in the affirmative, and got up to get the liquor, but had no sooner turned then the stranger stabbed him in the back. The wound is serious. The wanton stabber fled immediately after inflicting the blow.

A wearches now, only fourteen years old, was picked up the other day in St. Louis, not only miserably drunk, but with all the symptoms of a very bad stage of delies in tremens. Snow was fast falling, and a brutal rabble of lads and men jeered, instead of assisting him. After suffering in that way for some time he was remeved to eafer quarters.

Disasters in 1860.

over the community .- National Republic Sacking of the Chinese Imperial Palace." # 28 Pennsylvania Rullrond, obstruc-Nov. 1—Steamer H. R. W. Hill, at New Orleans, exploded.

See Seamer Balue, at Mobile Bay, exploded.

28—Steamer Pacific, at Luisville, burnt.

28—Mauch Chunk R. 6 In the above, no account is taken of the frightful loss of life occasioned by the tornadose in lows, Illinois and Pennsylvanis, or of the numerous shipwrecks on the Northern Lakes. By the latter, alone, 560 persons perished.

Serrows of the Empress.

Criminal